much as a teaspoonful, are often filled with this yellow slime. Some sorts of cane seem to be quite resistant to the disease, and in their use, as well as in taking care to avoid diseased cuttings or "seed cane," are to be found the principal means of combating the disease.—E. MEAD WILCOX.

Items of taxonomic interest.—J. HUBER (Boletim Mus. Goeldi **4**:510–619. 1906), in his sixth paper on the plants of the Amazons, describes a new genus (*Browneopsis*) of Leguminosae (Caesalpineae).—F. S. COLLINS (Rhodora **8**:189–196. 1906), in presenting a synopsis of the species of Acrochaetium and Chantransia in N. Am., describes 2 new species of the former.—B. L. ROBINSON (*idem* 196–199), in discussing the nomenclature of the New England Lauraceae, shows that under the Vienna rules "spice bush" bears the name *Benzoin aestivale* (L.) Nees, and "sassafras" the name *Sassafras variifolium* (Salisb.) Ktze., thus happily getting rid of two "duplicate monomials;" and in the same issue (202–204) he shows that the well-known "queen of the prairie" (*Spiraea lobata*) becomes *Filipendula rubra* (Hill) Robinson.—J. C. ARTHUR (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **33**:513–522. 1906) has described new species of Uredineae under Uromyces (2), Puccinia (2), Melampsora, Uredo (3), Caeoma, and Aecidium (3).—W. H. BLANCHARD (Rhodora **8**: 169–180. 1906) has published 9 new species of Rubus from Maine.—M. L. FERNALD (*idem* 181–185) has published a new species and several new varieties of Carex from eastern N. Am.—D. PRAIN (Annals of Botany **20**:323–370. *pls. 24–25*. 1906) in a revision of Meconopsis recognizes 27 species, four being described as new; and in a revision of Cathcartia he recognizes 4 species, one of which is new.—In a fascicle of 27 papers on Weberbauer's collections of Andean plants, edited by IGN. UNBAN (Engler's Bot. Jahrb. **37**:503–646. 1906), a large number of new species are described, and new genera are established in Leguminosae (*Weberbauerella*) by E. ULRICH and in Asclepiadaceae (*Steleostemma, Schistonema, Pentacyphus, Tetraphysa, Stelmatocodon*) by R. SCHLECHTER.—P. DIETEL (Ann. Mycol. **4**:421–423. 1906) has described a new genus (*Chnoopsora*) of Uredineae from India.—T. D. A. COCKERELL (Nature **75**: 7. 1906), in a note on "the evolution of the Colorado spiderwort," incidentally describes and names a new species (*Tradescantia universitatis*).—J. M. C.

Scottish peat mosses.—Under a grant from the Royal Society of Edinburgh, FRANCIS J. LEWIS has been investigating the plant remains in the Scottish peat mosses, and some of the results are now published.[9] In the southern uplands the peat in all the districts examined shows a definite stratification of plant remains, indicating a swing from woodland to heath and moss, and again to woodland. In some districts an arctic plant bed is interposed between the lower and upper woodland beds. The regularity of the sequence of the beds

[9] FRANCIS, J. LEWIS, The plant remains in the Scottish peat mosses. I. The Scottish southern uplands. Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh **41**:699–723. *pls. 6*. 1905. II. The Scottish Highlands. *Idem* **45**:335–360. *pls. 4*. 1906.

The history of the Scottish peat mosses and their relation to the Glacial period. Scottish Geog. Mag. **1906**:241–252.